

Morning

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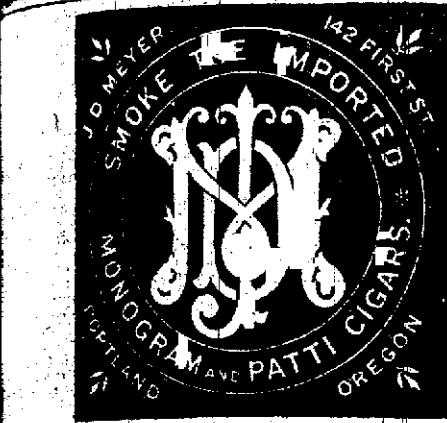
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J. COEN & BRO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,
168 and 170 Front St., Portland, Oregon.
for FIELSB'S CRACKER COMPANY, San Francisco.



ROYAL
BAKING
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Absolutely Pure

AMUSEMENTS

NEW PARK THEATER

Continued Success of the Very Popular

JUVENILE OPERA CO.

TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY)

OLIVETTE!

MATINEE SATURDAY

CHILD OF THE REGIMENT

and Farewell Performance Saturday Evening

MITKA JOI

sure your seats at the front

NEW PARK THEATER

JOHN P. HOWE, Lessee and Manager

United Engagement, for Five Nights

Only, of the Eminent Tragedian,

John P. Howe

April 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1883

1883

I.O.O.F.

Under auspices of the

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

AT

NEW ARMORY HALL

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1883

admitting Gentlemen and Ladies, One Dollar

1883

ENTERTAINMENT

AT

UNITARIAN CHURCH

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1883

8 o'clock

Interesting Musical and Literary Program

given at the Unitarian church, Sunday evening.

Proceeds to be devoted to the Free Kindergarten.

Admission 50 cents

THE GRAND OPENING

OF THE

GERMANY GARDEN

FINEST RESORT IN PORTLAND

Person Street, corner 11th

Fine Resort, Only 10¢

Come one, come all

ETTYSBURG CYCLOMIL

Great Battle Painting

Admission 50¢ Children 25¢

unquestioned exhibition is open to all

from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

between 1 and 2

McMULLEN'S EXHIBIT OF

ANTI-SLAVERY

PILLS.

RUSSELL & CO.

Cor. Front and Morrison Sts., Portland, Or.

24th

E. HUGHES, Manager.

Automatic Engines.

Specially designed for use in steam engines, such as running electric light plants, flour mills, etc.

Call for descriptive novel features sent free on application.

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PILLS.

CLUELESS CROWN COLLARS AND SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.

ARE THE BEST.

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PILLS.

CLUELESS CROWN COLLARS AND SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.

Without Drugs or Adulteration.

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turers.
and Washington.

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FURNISHERS.

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rwear, Balbriggan and Iris-
Street Gloves, Pajamas
ear, Neck wear, etc.

PEPPERTH.
First Street.

MANUFACTURING CO.
ING W. J. S. & C.
of Home Manufacture, at about
the inferior imported goods.
OCK BEFORE PURCHASING
& CO., Proprietors
T Sts., Portland, Or.

ASCE

ditions to our stock in this the
most complete in the North-
ern States. We have
been made expressly to
order.

Prices.

BARGAINS:

over, parson frame, twisted
Price \$1.50 each; well worth
it.

etraine Cover, solid color han-
frame, \$1.50 each; made for a

stitch.

First and Taylor Sts.

GREATES.
Spring Goods

EVERY

For this week only
Dry and Fancy Goods Dept.

Sateens

In all New Shads, Sateens
and Dots, \$1.50

Batiste Co.

36 inches wide
Lawn

All New Shads, \$1.

Seersuckers

Plain and Crinkled

FINE LINE NEW

laces' Parasols and

Come early and secure
Displayed in Corner Window

E. NEVER &

180 and 182 FIRST ST.

and 9 Yamhill St.

G. W. DUSTIN

Real Estate, No. 2 Morrison

A large list of real estate
on both sides of the Willamette
River, including all the
best buildings, and
the best land.

Rooms, Rooms More Rooms

And Sun Room

THE JEWELER

"OUR OWN"
If I had known in the morning
How weary all the day,
The words unkind
I would not have said.
I said when you went away,
I had been more careful, darling,
Not given you needless pain;
But I've been a fool,
With work and care,
We might never take back again.
For *you* in the quiet evening
You may give me the kiss of peace
The pain of the heart should cease.
How many go forth in the morning
To work in the sun all night!
And hearts have broken,
That sorrow can never set right.
We have careful thoughts for the stranger,
And we have some time guest,
But not for "our own."
The bitter tone,
The we love our own the best.
All the world is a common place,
An hour with that look of scorn!
"There a cruel fate,
Were the night too late
To undo the work of man."

—*Courier-Journal.*

SMITH'S STEKE.

By Isabel Gardner Legan.

Mr. Smith paused in the reading of the morning newspaper to comment on the justice of the strikers' demands and to make a few well-seasoned remarks upon the deserved deserts of the bloated capitalists.

Jem was standing by the office stove, warming his hands before going to load up the next ton of coal and delivering it. He was not a learned man, nor a reasoner, particularly—his logic for the greater part was dependent upon the thinking of others whom he considered as being wiser than himself. As a significant, sidelong look might testify he fully indorsed all that Mr. Smith had said, but he made no remarks, and soon went on out about his business.

The firm was that of John Smith, coal dealer, and it consisted of John Smith, capitalist and book-keeper, and Jem Jones, loader and deliverer. It was the only firm of the kind in the village of Jackson and consequently had done a thriving business for years. John Smith was accounted as one of the richest men in the country, and he told them all that "economy done it; economy, and close application to busi-

ness." Jem reasoned rightly that that firm could not do without him. He had been with it for over five years, yet went after week a \$5 bill had been handed to him as ample return for his labor—and week after week the other member of the firm added more and more to his already fat bank account. Jem had never been able to lay anything by—his bank account went steadily the other way, and this winter it had been harder for him to keep alive than ever before.

"Yes, sir!" said Jem aloud, as he three in the last shovelful, and, mounting his seat, took up the lines. "It's a dumb shame to expect a man to keep a family these times on such wages, and when he earns more, too. I guess maybe I'll go out on strike, too, as Smith seems to think it's the proper thing to do. He'll never get another who can drive old Jacky off. I can—" and Jem smiled, while on hearing his name spoken aloud, old Jacky pinched up his long, pointed ears and listened wistfully.

Jacky was a mule, from way back. Nobody remembered where Mr. Smith had first gotten him, but all agreed that Jacky had had as much of a share in the accumulation of the Smith property as anybody had had. Through winter's stinging cold and summer's burning heat, Jacky pulled the heavily loaded coal wagon and prodded well, while it was settled he had come to stay until the blow of Gabriel's trumpet. In regard to general disposition he was an honor to his ancestors; for no mule ever kicked harder or higher, or had a stiffer backbone when he so desired, or was more set in his prejudices, or could send forth a more terrific blast than went to sum up Jacky's characteristic virtues and accomplishments. He was fond of his driver, and seldom balked or kicked, or showed any of his peculiarities when Jem was about.

It was Saturday morning. At noon Jem told Mr. Smith he would have to have six dollars from the next week on or else he must quit work for him that evening. Mr. Smith opened his mouth, and his speech flew off.

"Why, Jem!" he exclaimed, "I always thought you were satisfied!"

"No," replied Jem, decisively. "But I thought I'd consider it first, and now I'll have to quit unless you pay me what you ought to."

"But you can't get work anywhere else," remonstrated Mr. Smith.

"I guess I can if I try," replied Jem, bravely.

"Well, Jem," said Mr. Smith, with a wave of his hand, "I can quick enough get somebody to take your place—plenty of poor devils would be glad to get five dollars every week."

It had always been the custom for Mr. Smith to pay Jem at noon on Saturday, in order that Mary, Jem's good wife, could lay in things for Sunday and the coming week. So in silence he counted out five one dollar bills, and in silence Jem put them in his pocket, went to his stable and pulled Jacky, and then went home to a sumptuous dinner. He conversed with Mary about it, and she advised him to stick to it and not go back to work that afternoon, for they both knew Jacky, and they were not worried over the results of the strike. Mary buried herself that afternoon in engorging several washings to do the next week.

As Mr. Smith found that Jem did not return, he locked the office and went out the street. The weather was quite cold, promising for colder, and there were about a dozen orders to be delivered that afternoon, so there was no time to waste. As he had said, a new man was not hard to find.

Jacky consented to being hitched to the wagon, although the scowl on his expressive face was not reassuring. He even consented to draw the load a few paces, and then suddenly he stood back, stone still, after the manner of his kind. He didn't understand this thing of a new driver, and it didn't make any difference if he did understand—he didn't propose to go.

"The 's' coaxed, attempted to pet him at a safe distance from his hind heels, got off his seat and attempted to lead him—but no use; and after ten or fifteen minutes he gave it up and went into the office and told Mr. Smith, while Jacky firmly held his ground.

"What a predicament!" shouted Mr. Smith, really getting worried, for several loads were for his best customer, "I found that mule! I'll settle him!" and off he started toward the wagon, leaving the man in charge of the office. However, Jacky had no more regard for the more influential member of the firm than for the other. Money was no consideration to him, and he slept the sleep of the just and righteous, feeling that he had made atonement for all past sins.

It would be unfair to forget Jacky, who played so important a part in Smith's strike. He gave a grant of satisfaction when Jem went to harness him the next morning, and the willingness with which he pealed along with his heavy load testified to his intelligence and did Jem's heart good.

A real stiff-backed, kicking friend, even though ignorant, oftentimes proves a mighty good friend in a time of need.

The picked-up ears and knowing winks with which Jacky greeted the "scab" as he came running to assist the prostrate Mr. Smith, said plainly—

"Do you see how I strike?"

This matter went on for nearly an hour longer, and it was 3 o'clock on short winter afternoon. Several different men had undertaken to start Jacky, and, as all went, it was no use, so they unhooked

the wagon, unloaded the coal in the road, and left Jacky still standing, complete master of the situation. Mr. Smith succeeded in hiring a horse for the remainder of the afternoon, for which, in consideration of the heavy work, he had to pay three dollars. The "scab" worked until late, but the best he could, he could not get one-half the loads delivered. The next day there were several families who shivered and secretly wished the greedy coal dealer was where the cold winds never blow nor blizzards. The story was all over the village, and Jem had the sympathy of all.

Written by Richard A. Proctor.

It is not generally noticed, I think—or rather it is not generally remembered—that the question of life in other worlds belongs altogether to modern times. I do not say it belongs to modern science, for in reality it is not a scientific question at all, belonging rather to the domain of philosophy, until some three hundred years ago. Before that time men no more imagined that besides our earth there may be other worlds, like her the abode of thousands of races of animal life and myriads of forms of vegetable life, than they conceived the possibility that the earth, the heavens with all their thousands of stars, with the sun the glory of day and the moon the light of night, were intended for any other purpose than to adorn and benefit the earth. The position that among the orbs in the heavens there might be some akin to the earth in character and dimensions, or even much larger than her, while the fixed stars were indeed seen to be of various sizes, was not known to the ancients. It is not merely that the duration of the life-bearing stage on our moon, for example, must have been much less than that of the corresponding stage on the earth, but that the various conditions essential to life as we know it upon the earth can not have existed at one and the same time as those may have happened some great difference in the time of beginning orb life may have caused a similar but later-starting orb to be at the present time younger than a somewhat larger planet. (Saturn, for example, appears to be younger than Jupiter, though being smaller he might be expected to be somewhat more advanced in planetary life; but in the fullness of time, I know not how many millions of years, Saturn will advance beyond Jupiter in development, even as our earth has long since passed both, and as the moon has long since passed the earth.) When first the thought presented itself to me that in the solar system there must co-exist many

DIFFERENT STAGES OF ORB LIFE.

I saw it simply in that general way, and had no idea of the harmonious series into which I should later be able to arrange the various orbs attending on the sun.

So soon, however, as the connection between size and relative age is perceived, we see at once that the various orders of bodies within the solar system can be classified according to the several stages of orb life which they may be expected to illustrate. Mars or Jupiter, or on the moon were, of course, the first to appear, and Saturn will be akin to these on the earth—which is antecedently unlikely, given the evolution of animal and vegetable life developed on those other worlds could not but utterly unlike those which, during the many millions of years of her past life, have been developed on the earth.

We find the same ideas in this respect,

whether we examine those parts of ancient literature which have been gathered together into a book regarded as sacred, or those other portions which are called profane—the records of the solar system.

IN HOMER AND HERODOTUS,

Herodotus and Thucydides, Virgil and Horace, as in the ancient Egyptian, Assyrian, Indian and Chinese records, we nowhere recognize a trace of any idea that our earth is not the only world. Repeatedly we find reference to other races of beings than men, gods and goddesses, being animal and vegetable life, unseen beings having their abode in the mountain, the sea, and the rivers, dwelling in trees and in animals; in fine, wherever the lively fancy of the childlike could conceive it. It was not for want of imagination that the ancients failed to picture other worlds in the planets and other suns in the stars; it was simply that they knew of nothing to suggest the thought, and in like manner in the various books both of the Old Testament and the New, there is no suggestion of other worlds. Sun and moon are pictured as made for the earth's sole benefit. "He made the stars also" for the earth alone, "to be for signs" (in the astrological sense) "and for seasons and for days and years." The possibility was not even thought of that our earth is an orb moving in the skies of other worlds as Jupiter and Saturn, Venus, Mars and Mercury move in ours, or that the sun which rules our day is one among the other suns, "the stars also," which shine in the skies of the other worlds of worlds within such distances from our system that our sun is as a star for them.

I know it has been suggested that, where in the Bible, reference is made to "the host of heaven," the suns and worlds

of course refer to the stars, which are the suns and worlds of the solar system.

For a long time I was content with the advance (for such it seems to me) beyond the old-fashioned view. So soon as we recognize that the life-bearing stage is but a part, and it may be but a small part of an orb's career, we find a new meaning given to the universe of suns and solar systems. An extension of our ideas in regard to time, in some degree akin to the extension which they had already received in regard to space, is thus obtained. Doubtless it was a grand and impressive thought in old times to recognize each orb in the solar system, as in the fullness of its life-bearing career, and to extend the same idea to the star-depths, in such sort that each sun might be regarded as the center of a solar system, each member of which save the central sun, was now an abode of life.

Yet is that not this view, which presents the whole universe as the scene of omnipresent life, a certain element of bitterness. *Surit amari aliqd.* Before

the suns and worlds of the solar system, the planet like the moon the highest orders of life developed were altogether inferior to those developed on the earth. Perhaps on a much shorter-lasting planet like the moon the highest orders of life developed were altogether inferior to those developed on the earth. Perhaps on much longer-lasting planets like Jupiter and Saturn, much higher types of life will be developed than have ever been developed on our planet. However this may be, whether the best types developed elsewhere have been or will be superior or inferior to those developed on the earth, this is at least certain—they must be very different. Life, animal as well as vegetable, in other worlds than ours, must be infinitely varied.

HOW DID HE LOOK?

Napoleon's Portraits Fixed Up to Impress the Masses.

Magazine of Art.

For not knowing what they could not know, to maintain that they could not write so as to be rightly understood. Manifely, however, their writings corresponded (in this respect as in all others) with the condition of knowledge as it existed in their day.

It could not be until the Copernican theory had been established that the idea should begin to grow upon the minds of the more thoughtful that since our earth is but one in the sun's family of planets, there is probably but one of God's worlds.

"Oh, mamma! my stumpin' hurt!" then she would burst out crying again, poor woman. They were living on very slim fare, for there was no prospect of credit when Jem was out of work, and this Saturday there would be no five dollars with which to replenish the larder. She was now on her second ironing for that week. The supper table was set—bread without butter, oatmeal without milk, tea without sugar—no wonder the children's "stumpings" hurt!

"They were waiting for papa to come, when there was a loud, pompous knock at the door, which caused Mary to start in alarm. She hastily opened the door, and in stepped Mr. Smith, bustling and important.

"Good evening, Mary! Good evening!

"I'm here!" he said cheerily, glancing around.

"No—no—sir!" stammered Mary, "he hasn't come in yet."

"What have you been crying about, Mary?" asked Mr. Smith after a little silence.

"Nothing," returned Mary, something like old Jem might have done, could he speak.

"Why?" spoke up the eldest of the children. "Mamma cries every time we say our our stumpings hurt!"

"Eey!" asked Mr. Smith, and the information was repeated. "Dear me, Mary, is that all you have for supper? That—ahem!—would starve me! Indeed it would! Dear me!" and Mr. Smith was quite disconcerted by his survey of the supper-table.

Mary made him no answer. She shut her lips tightly, and ironed more vigorously.

"Ahem!" after a pause. "I may as well tell you, Mary, as Jem is so late and I must be going, that—ahem!—I've decided I can't get along without Jem—ahem!—and I will give him \$30 a month hereafter."

"What?" gasped Mary, setting down her iron on the fire-shelf. "I was ironing. Thirty dollars a month, you mean?" repeated Mr. Smith, with a broad smile.

Alas, no one knows the glow of generosity as does the stingy soul when once he does open his pocket-book. Mr. Smith felt of far more importance at that moment than the president of these United States could feel at any time.

"You dear good man!" cried Mary; whereupon she rushed for Mr. Smith and threw her arms around his neck and gave him a rousing kiss.

She was a very nice appearing young woman, so that it might have been worse, yet the situation was at least rather compromising, with the windows open upon the street and the bright light in the room. So at least Jem thought as he hastened to open the door, and Mr. Smith himself was in a state of open consternation.

"On, Jem! On!" his wife cried. "You are to go to work again, and \$30 a month, Jem!—you need more than you asked!"

Mr. Smith had no time to be disturbed by the sudden arrival of his two men who had come to Jones' cottage with a basket loaded with toothsome eatables. "That night the little Joneses went to sleep with well-filled "stumpings" and smiling faces, and if they kicked and squirmed in their sleep it was better so than to "hurt" with emptiness."

And Mr. Smith slept the sleep of the just and righteous, feeling that he had made atonement for all past sins.

It would be unfair to forget Jacky, who played so important a part in Smith's strike. He gave a grant of satisfaction when Jem went to harness him the next morning, and the willingness with which he pealed along with his heavy load testified to his intelligence and did Jem's heart good.

A real stiff-backed, kicking friend, even though ignorant, oftentimes proves a mighty good friend in a time of need.

The Rabies Grip It.

And the old folks live when they find that the pleasant California fluid from remedy, Syrup of Rabies, is taken and more beneficial in its action than any other. It strengthens the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels, while it corrects them to a healthy activity. It is a real tonic and astringent, and is used by all physicians.

For the picketed and ticked, never fear, the Rabies Grip It.

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For the pick

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

Here is a **Strong Man**. "Give me news paper advertising for all purposes, whether to induce immigration or cattle buying," said a merchant, to a reporter yesterday.

"Not long ago a Tacoma real estate man put a page advertisement in two large Eastern papers, for an insertion only, paying therefor about \$200. It is less than a month since those advertisements do you suppose that man receives daily?" The reporter thought 100 was about the size of the man. "Oh, 100 is not a circumstance," continued the merchant.

He receives as many letters a day as three large newspapers will hold. That newspaper advertising in Portland could be made known in that way.

Bar Prison or Boarding.—A member of the Gentlemen's Driving Association on says that before spending much money on the White house road the matter of putting Hood and Corbett streets in some kind of decent condition should be considered. The planking on these streets is badly worn and in places chuck holes are to be found. Some places the board is broken in a manner to render driving unpleasant. If the property owners or the city cannot be induced to improve these streets, or so much as them will render the drive out to White house road a disagreeable one, the city will have to take the matter in hand, for it is not pleasant to be obliged to go bumping along in and out of the city over a dilapidated road plane.

Answers to Eastern Inquiries.—A special meeting of the advertising committee has been called for 3 o'clock this afternoon to consider the subject of preparing a circular which shall be an answer to the general inquiry regarding the state's resources, particularly of gold, silver, and copper, which are now being received by hundreds. Such a circular will fully answer nine-tenths of all the questions propounded by intending immigrants, and will be mailed to every port of entry in the world. The circular will have a vast amount of clerical labor on the part of the secretary and his assistant, and will enable them to answer in full all special inquiries not covered by the circular.

CANVASING EAST PORTLAND AND ALBINA.—The committee having charge of the advertising fund is still at work. Yesterday H. C. Huneker began a canvass of East Portland, which is yet to be continued. The national committee in the state's resources, particularly of gold, silver, and copper, which are now being received by hundreds. Such a circular will fully answer nine-tenths of all the questions propounded by intending immigrants, and will be mailed to every port of entry in the world. The circular will have a vast amount of clerical labor on the part of the secretary and his assistant, and will enable them to answer in full all special inquiries not covered by the circular.

ANSWERED AND SURPRISED.—In the suit of G. W. Bell, district attorney of Marion county, vs. W. W. Spaulding and Cleveland Rockwell, for the recovery of \$2000 bail bond, furnished to guarantee the appearance of Dr. G. H. Davis, charged with manslaughter, trial by jury, was waived at all concerned in state circuit court No. 1 yesterday, and the cause was adjourned to April 27. The defendants made the defense that the bail bond to recover which was paid, did not deserve any offense. The case was argued and submitted.

PAPERS TO LEAVE.—Capt. C. F. Powell, United States engineer, has turned over to Maj. Handbury, his successor, all the government improvements of which he had charge, and is making preparations to leave for the West, which will be his location hereafter. He expects to do so for a new station about the latter part of this month. Meanwhile he is rendering what assistance he can to his successor in the way of furnishing information regarding the public improvements which are now under Major Handbury's charge.

RAILROAD OFFICERS.—A number of letters and telegrams to Capt. H. M. Harms, president of the Northern Pacific Railroad company, have been received by Assistant General Freight Agent R. G. Fulton of this city. Mr. Harms was in San Francisco a few days ago, and is expected in Portland next week about Wednesday. M. E. Martin of St. Paul, auditor of the Northern Pacific in the city, C. L. Gentry of Seattle, and the assistant general baggage agent of the Southern Pacific Company, is also in the city.

ARMY PROXIMITY.—The following is from the "Army News" of the last Washington Sunday Herald: "The appointment of Col. John F. Brooke, 3d, infantry, as brigadier general involves the promotion of Lieut.-Col. E. C. Mason, 4th, infantry, to be Colonel of the 1st, and Maj. W. H. Miller, 2d, cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel of the 4th. Col. E. C. Miles, 2d, infantry, to be major of the 23d. First Lieutenant, J. W. Duncan, 2d, infantry, to be captain, and Second Lieutenant L. J. Heath to be first lieutenant."

HUMANITY SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary exercises of the Oregon Humane Society, announced to take place at the Tabernacle last evening, have been postponed until Saturday evening. An excellent program is in preparation, consisting of addresses, musical favorite artists, singing, piano compositions, presentation of prizes, etc. There will also appear before the audience nearly one hundred pupils of theendale primary, under the direction of Miss Kate N. Tupper.

MARION COUNTY BUSINESS FAIR.—Bees & Hensel, dealers in general merchandise at Battleview, Marion county, have had an assignment to I. B. Dawson of this city. The liabilities are between \$6000 and \$10000, principally to San Francisco and Portland traders. The largest creditor is Levi Strauss & Co., of San Francisco, whose claim is \$6000. The assets are \$6000 in stock and \$2000 in accounts. The firm had been in business two years.

ASIAN INVESTMENT CAPITAL STOCK.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Industrial Asia Association will be held on Tuesday, May 10th, for the purpose of electing a Board of directors and also to decide whether the capital stock shall be increased to \$150,000 or not. A large number who wish to have the capital stock increased have signed a petition to the effect, and all others who wish to sign it will do so at the Loan & Trust office, No. 15 Stark street.

O. & C. DURRANCE ELECTED.—At the recent annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon & California Railroad Company, the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Island Standard, C. F. Huntington, Timothy Hopkins, H. B. Huntington, Charles Crocker, Richard Kohler, Donald M. Stewart, John McFarlane, P. R. Karrhart, W. W. Brewster, and George H. Andrews, as soon as the documents whereby they will meet and elect officers.

AT THE JETTY.—All work has been suspended at the Cascade locks, and nothing further will probably be done until the new appropriation becomes available. There has been no interruption to the work at the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia. Work on the tramway is progressing rapidly. Recently a locomotive was received from Pittsburgh which has helped to facilitate operations. There are now two locomotives in use.

HOSTS STEALERS.—Last evening about 8:30, some one went to the city pound on Eighth and B street, and during the temporary absence of the usher took away two horses which had been taken up by Poundman. The horses were in a box stall in the rear. Poundman and Wilmot will ferret out the offender and prosecute. He says the stolen horses belonged at the stables on Sixth and I streets.

FOR CHEAP, FRESH VEGETABLES.—It would seem that women are taking more interest in the proposed ordinance to put a prohibitory license on vegetable peddlers than men usually take in the doing of the things. Here are three letters received at this office yesterday:

Another Protest. Portland, April 20.

To the Editor of The OREGONIAN:

I wish to commend to you the public's interest in "cheap, fresh vegetables." I have no sympathy whatever with the "cheaper" or "cheapest" peddlers. I have been a customer of the "cheapest" for a long time, and have been disappointed in the quality of the vegetables. I want to buy what is good, and not what is cheap. I would much rather buy what green stuff my family needs from a white pedestal, than my husband's. I have been disappointed in the quality of the vegetables I have bought from the "cheapest" peddlers. I will not be satisfied with what is cheap, but I will be satisfied with what is good.

The Husband's Statement. Portland, April 20.

To the Editor of The OREGONIAN:

I am pleased to see that one woman has had the courage to say a word in favor of Chinese vegetable peddlers. They are a great convenience to housekeepers, especially to poor people, and to those residing in the out skirts of the city, who cannot find time to go down town to the new vegetable market. They should pay a license to protect grocers who pay none, then let a reasonable tax be imposed and not a prohibitory one. It is incongruous to think of charging a poor woman a license fee, with not amount to more than 75¢ a day, while the peddlers will pay a quarter. I hope the council will give this matter due consideration, and thus confer a favor on

A WORKINGMAN'S WIFE.

Portland, April 20.

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A WORKINGMAN'S WIFE.

Portland, April 20.

To the Editor of The OREGONIAN:

Will you please state whether the council is elected to legislate in behalf of a dozen or two dozen groceries, or for the benefit of the whole people of Portland?

T. A. M.

A little medicine of the right kind, taken at the right time, is valuable. That means Carter Little Liver Pill, and take them now.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dining car route for all points east. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

At the regular meeting of Hassalo Lodge No. 15, O. O. F., last evening, Paul Granda, A. N. Gantell, Edward B. Madson, W. D. Grindall and W. F. Shupley were elected representatives to the grand lodge for the ensuing year.

MOTHER AND CHILD DEAD.

Both Victims of Thursday's Fire in East Portland Parish.

Did Mrs. Stoker Die from Bars or from an Overdose of Morphine?—Statements of Physicians and Others Interested.

Both Mrs. Fred Stoker and her infant child, who were so severely burned in the fire at East Portland Thursday afternoon, have passed away and their scorched bodies will suffer no more. The infant died between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The child had inhaled the fire. There were indications of this at 10 o'clock Thursday night, at which time Dr. Smith called. The woman was sleeping at that time. Yesterday morning the woman about 6 o'clock sank into a stupor, and at 11 o'clock she expired. Drs. Flint and Smith were present and used every possible effort to raise the woman, but without success.

Rumors soon gained credence that she died from the effects of an overdose of morphine. There were a number of physicians present Thursday when the woman was taken into Mrs. Lynch's and several expressed the opinion that unless she had inhaled the flames she had a reasonable chance of recovering. She was burned on her arms and legs and her face was scorched. She said that she kept her mouth closed and did not inhale the flames and did not burn the body. Medical authorities said that if less than one-third of the body is burned and the patient has not inhaled the flames the person usually recovers.

The husband of the unfortunate woman and all the parties connected with the case were interviewed and from their several statements it is not difficult for the reader to judge for himself what caused Mrs. Stoker's death.

DR. SMITH'S STATEMENT.

Dr. C. B. Smith, who with Dr. Flint, was one of the attending physicians, made this statement: "I was called about 4 P. M., and found the woman burned from the elbows down; also burned on the feet and ankles, burned some about the face, but not deeply; the hands were not burned. She had one-fourth grain morphine hypodermically and twenty-eight grains chloral hydrate and twenty of potassium bromide; also ordered bicarbonate of soda and linimentum calceum for dressing the burns. This was my treatment. I remained about one and a quarter hours and left. The woman was still conscious. The dog reported to me that she was getting along; found the woman resting and prescribed a quieting mixture to relieve pain and produce sleep. Between 10 and 11 o'clock the morning at 7:30, and found that she was still conscious. Dr. Flint and myself had not been given; also found patient suffering from an overdose of opium; had been there a few minutes when Dr. Flint came, and we proceeded to administer antiseptics consisting of black coffee and atropine, and to give morphine and camphor. I applied and remained so for a quarter of an hour; then there was a change for the worse, and she died in a profound stupor at 11 A. M.

I did not notice the case at the start. I was called and went everywhere, and, honestly did what I could to save the woman. I think her chances for recovery were reasonably fair. So far as the child is concerned, the injuries were necessarily fatal.

DR. FLINT'S STATEMENT.

Dr. Flint said: "I conjecture in Dr. Smith's statement." He added, "I examined the patient's eyes and found the pupil contracted extremely small, which is regarded as unfailing evidence of opium poison.

DR. COLEY'S STATEMENT.

Dr. H. C. Coley was called upon, and without hesitation gave his opinion of the affair as far as he was concerned professionally. He stated that he was sent to the first one, but was absent across the river, and upon returning repaired at once to the bedside of the suffering woman to find Dr. C. B. Smith already there. However, he proceeded to the doctor's office, leaving, leaving the child to Dr. Smith's attention. He prepared bandages of cotton, soaked in oil of linseed and lime, which bandages remained upon the woman all night. He also prepared a solution of morphine giving direction to administrator but a teaspoonful of a grain after each dose. The next morning he again applied the bandages and replaced the cotton bandages with others, and removed the linseed oil and lime water, which bandages remained upon the woman all night. He also prepared a solution of morphine giving direction to administrator but a teaspoonful of a grain after each dose. 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